

COMPENDIUM
OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

5719



61A17

COMPENDIUM
OF
An ent Geography,

BY MONSIEUR (D'ANVILLE,

OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTRES
AT PARIS, AND OF THAT OF SCIENCES AT PETERSBURG;

SECRETARY TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS,
Carefully reduced from those of the Paris Atlas, in Imperial Folio;

WITH A MAP OF ROMAN BRITAIN,

FROM THE LEARNED JOHN HORSELY, M. A. F. R. S.

AND WITH PROLEGOMENA AND NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR.

Designed for private Libraries, as well as for the Use of Schools.

P A R T I.

His eye might here command wherever stood
City of old, or modern fame, the seat
Of mightiest empire; from the destin'd walls
Of CAMBALU, seat of Cathaian Khan,
And SAMARCHAND by Oxus, Temir's throne,
By AAGRA and LAHOR of Great Mogul,
Down to the GOLDEN CHERSONESE—
And utmost Indian Isle TRAPOBANA.

PARAD. LOST, B. IX.

ORNARI RES IPSA NEGAT, CONTENTA DOCERI.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR R. FAULDER, NEW BOND-STREET.

M.DCC.XCI.



THE

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE modes of Time and Place mingle so intimately with our perceptions of events, that the recording and descriptive parts of Chronology and Geography have been called by an analogous metaphor the EYES of HISTORY. Without their illustration, the historic Muse, that "mistress of life, and messenger of antiquity," were degraded into a gossip; for the matter reported by her would be but as

"A woman's story at a winter's fire,
"Authoriz'd by her grandame."—

Why this illustration, which so great a name as D'Anville has furnished to ancient history, should have been so long withheld from the mere English reader, it is now of no great importance to discover. It is sufficient to remark that, with the assistance of this translation, the acquisition of the French language will no longer be previously necessary to that more useful part of education. The work published by Mr. Philip Morant, in 1742, on the plan of Du Fresnoy's Method of Studying Geography, being considered as too analytic and abrupt to make much impression on the memory: besides, his maps being on the authority of Celarius, are consequently obnoxious to the censure which our author has passed on the works of that laborious compiler.

It is well known that the French geographers, like those of Greece and Rome, take the liberty of writing the names of countries, rivers, and places, in a manner different from the usage of the natives of the respective countries. This practice I have endeavoured to correct in the translation, by observing the mode of spelling of modern names in Spain, Italy, Germany, and the British isles, of an Atlas published by Messrs. Sayer and Bennet
of

of Fleet Street. But in France, and in the rest of the world, I have implicitly followed that of my author. In France this scrupulosity is observed for an obvious reason, and in countries more remote, because he seems there remarkably attentive to chastise the vulgar usage to genuine orthography. It is a subject of complaint with the compilers of geographic manuals and gazetteers, that the French writers express towns of every rank by the generic denomination of *Ville*. From this cause of embarrassment I am in a great degree exempt; as the ancient places noted in the following work are for the most part selected for their eminence, and therefore properly styled Cities. Other geographical terms however are not without ambiguity. *Marais*, for example, is used sometimes for a fen, and sometimes for a lake, according to the interpretation of the Latin term *Palus*, which seems properly to denote a moor, or tract of low grounds covered with water, though applied to the sea of Asow, the greatest gulf of the Euxine. *Lagune*, too, the author uses to signify as well a lake that has communication with the sea, as one that has not: thus he calls the *Tritonis Palus* a lagune. The first of these I have rendered discretionally; and the second, though more precisely appropriated to the Venetian inlets, I have used specially to denote a piece of water of their description.

The maps that accompany this English edition, though carefully reduced from the Parisian Atlas in Imperial folio, cannot be expected to contain all that is comprehended in that original and truly magnificent work. In the solicitude to reconcile cheapness with utility, it was found expedient to avoid all unnecessary repetitions. Thus in the general map of the world known to the ancients, and in the two maps of the Roman Empire, the countries only that do not re-appear in particular maps, are minutely detailed. And the inferior compartments that are observed in those of Gaul and Asia, in the Paris edition, are here omitted, to make room for more matter in the bodies of these maps. But my author having observed, as his reason for giving a particular map of Gaul, that the subject is particularly interesting to a Frenchman, I have superinduced one of Roman Britain, from the learned John Horsely, M. A. F. R. S. supposing this to be not less interesting to the posterity of the conquerors of this province of the empire. To gratify the ingenious curiosity of youth, for whose use this English edition is principally designed, I have annexed etymologies of the Greek names that are not sufficiently interpreted in the text; and, for the general illustration of the work, I have inserted such annotations as may
be

be of use to some readers of every age. Those marked with the initial *D.* are by the author.

The Indices being an important part of a work of this nature, the alteration made in the form of them requires a particular explanation. Of these there are four in the original; the first being intitled "A Nomenclature, serving as a Supplement to what is inserted in the body of the work," and containing the names of those places which are found in the folio maps exclusively, with their modern names; and references to the chapter of the work that treats of the country comprising them. The second is intitled "A Table composed of the Names of Countries." The third is of "Chief Seas;" and the fourth, called *Table du Local en detail*, comprises the names contained as well in the Nomenclature, and distinguished by the letter *N*, as those contained in the text, and which refer to the volume and page; but without the modern names. These masses I have endeavoured to render less complicated by digesting them into three. The first table will be found to contain the names of countries, the second those of the chief seas, and the third the names in the folio maps distinguished by an Italic character, with the same references as the original; together with the names contained in the body of the work. And to render this index a complete dictionary of ancient geography, I have inserted the modern names of this class also. To this edition moreover is prefixed a table of itinerary measures reduced into English yards and decimal parts. This will be useful to the English reader; until his country, in concert with other nations, shall establish a common scale of measures on an eternal and universal principle.

IT being proper that the student of ancient geography should have distinct ideas of the ancient inhabitants of Europe, I shall subjoin a brief account of the subject, chiefly, but not implicitly, from Pinkerton, a name not to be mentioned but with the respect due to an illustrator of truth that has long been enveloped in a mist of error.

It is premised then that all Europe, from the Baltic Sea to the Euxine, was originally inhabited by a race of savages known by the name of CELTS, or GAEL. These were subdivided into two races; the *Cimbri*, *Cymbri*, or *Cimmerii*, extending along the eastern frontier of the vast space from the Cymbrian Cherfone to the Cimmerian Bosphorus; and the *Gael*, or Celts proper, who occupied the countries on this side of the Rhine and the Alps. Mr. Pinkerton doubts that those little

mountainous corners called Greece and Italy, were ever possessed by either the Cymbri or the Gaël; for that the extensive plains of Germany and Gaul, affording more ample scope to a pastoral and erratic people, must have been the principal seat of what little population was then in Europe. But, whatever reluctance I feel in differing on such a subject from so erudite and sagacious an antiquarian, I cannot but think there are strong evidences that the Latin is fundamentally a Celtic speech; for words signifying things antecedent to human improvement, as the elements of nature, &c. are the same in the Latin and in the Celtic dialects now spoken in the northern and western extremities of this island. The language of ancient Rome confessedly possesses many Gothic words, besides a numerous nomenclature of that particular dialect of the Gothic called Greek; but had it not been radically a Celtic tongue, is it at all probable that it would have so far prevailed in Celtic countries, as is evident that it has done from the modern state of the languages of these countries? The Romans only reduced and governed their provinces: they did not depopulate and re-people them: and what effect could such a conquest have upon the indigenous speech, seeing that Spain, though successively overrun by Visigoths and Arabs, who were respectively more numerous than the Romans could be supposed to have been, still possesses a language that is only a military or rustic Latin?

About 2160 years before the Christian æra, the Scythian nomades from the north of Persia passed the river Araxes and Mount Caucasus, and settled round the shores of the Euxine. This was the first appearance in Europe of our ancestors, who in subsequent ages, and in distant countries, severally assumed the general names of GETES, GOTHs, and GERMANs, probably from their successful valour; of ALEMANS, or All-men, either from a confederacy of tribes, or to express emphatically their virility; and of FRANCS or Freemen, to distinguish themselves from the slaves whom they vanquished. About 360 years after this period they began to settle Thrace, Illyricum, Greece, and Asia-Minor, under many denominations; and in 300 years, or 1500 before Christ, they had completed the settlement of these countries. They peopled Greece under the name of ΠΕΛΑΣΓΟΙ, or *Pelagæi*. Our immediate ancestors then, the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, though thirteen hundred miles distant from these, being of the same race, must have had an homogeneous speech; and it is curious to observe the analogy preserved in two such distant languages, in defiance of the influence of

P R E F A C E.

of time and place; and the extremely dissimilar accidents that each must have encountered in its progress from elementary rudeness to refinement. This analogy however, at the close of the eighteenth century, has betrayed classical and philological pedants into the puerile absurdity of deriving pure English words, such as *Man, Father, Mother, Fire, Moon, Earth, Water*, &c. &c. from Greek fountains; never thinking that these, with their correspondent terms in the Greek, should be referred to a common origin*.

The Scythians gradually advancing westward, and driving the Celts before them, had peopled all Germany and Scandinavia, Pannonia and Noricum, and arrived at the Rhine and Alps about 500 years before the Christian æra. In the consulship of Metellus and Carbo happened the famous irruption of the Cimbri, and Teutones or Germans, which threatened the extinction of the Roman republic. These Cimbri, the inhabitants of Jutland and Denmark, Mr. Pinkerton takes to have been the original Celtic natives of that peninsula, then expelled for the first time by the Scandinavian Goths, whose posterity still occupy it. But I am rather inclined to the opinion of the learned translator of Mallet, in believing them Germans, whose ancestors had expelled the original Celts some ages before: because, had they been Celts, it is not probable that they would have associated with the Teutones, the hereditary and implacable enemies of the Celtic name; nor would they have obtained a free passage through Germany, to invade Gaul and Italy.

But there are two other genera or races of men in Europe, though little distinguished by emigration or conquest. The

* "It may be confidently asserted that no person can thoroughly understand the English language who does not trace it up to the *Greek*:—thus, for instance, every one knows the meaning of the following words, being part of a lady's dress, viz. her *cap, handkerchief, apron, ruffles, lace, gown, and sash*; or the following, being part of the furniture of her work-basket, *rapper, silk, thread, scissors, needles, pins*:—thus every one knows the meaning of these expressions, *the deuce take it*; such a thing is *spick and span new*:—every one knows the meaning of these words, *bridle, saddle, stirrup, whip, boots, spurs, and journey*; but does every one know the derivation of those words, that all and each of them are Greek?"

"But there are words in our language that continue to wear so uncouth an appearance, as would require more than an *Oedipus* to develope and disentangle them from their present æigmatical disguises. Thus the expressions *bat-cockles, scratch-cradle, link-boy, boggle-boe, baill-goût, bon-mot, kick-shaws, Crutched-friars*, and innumerable others, that can only be explained by their etymology; every one of which is Greek. (*Lemon's English Etymologies, Preface.*)

first of these, called by the ancients *SARMATÆ*, are supposed to have been the original possessors of South-west Tartary; but who, expelled by the Tartars about 1000 years A. C. have occupied all Siberia, Russia, Poland, and a territory between the Save and the Danube. These speak the Sclavonian, a language as radically different from all the dialects of the Gothic as the Celtic is. The second, and last in the order here adopted, is that of the *IBERI*, an African race, who, invading Spain before the time of history, subdued its Celtic natives, and from some districts exterminated them. Part of the Iberian language remains in the Gascunian, or Basque, and Mauretanian.

To return to the subject of the Goths and their progress. We see that, not long before the time of Cæsar, the Rhine proving too feeble a barrier to restrain these warlike nations, they had occupied the modern countries of Alsace, Lorraine, and Flanders, under the general denomination of *GERMANS*. But, with due submission to his great authority, I think Pinkerton presumes too much, in affirming that all the *Belgæ* of Gaul were Germans. That the Belgians were a mixed people, may be inferred from Cæsar; and from Tacitus, who says explicitly, that the "Treveri and Nervians (nations inhabiting Belgic Gaul) passionately aspired to the reputation of being descended from the Germans, since by the glory of this original they would escape all imputation of resembling the Gauls in person and effeminacy:" and from the anecdote recorded by Suetonius of Caligula; that he caused certain Gauls to be taught the German language, by way of qualifying them to personate captives in his theatrical triumph.

About 300 years before our æra, the island of Britain was peopled with Gauls from the neighbouring continent, in consequence of the Scythian pressure on the east. We find among these a powerful people occupying a considerable section of the island, and even settling in Ireland, under the name of *Belgæ*; doubtless of the same race, whatever it were, with the people of the same name on the continent. And Mr. Pinkerton, assuming as a postulate that the *Belgæ* were Germans, concludes that the foundation of the modern English language was antecedent to the arrival of the Saxons, and that it should be called Anglo-Belgic, instead of Anglo-Saxon. About the same period, this author dates the arrival in North Britain of the *Picts*, a nation of Scandinavian Goths from Norway; and thus satisfactorily accounts for the modern Scottish being a dialect of the same language with our own. He shews too that they were the same

same people with the *Peukini*, towards the mouth of the Danube; and that what we call the Highlanders, were a colony of Belgic Irish, under the name *DALRIADS*; who by long residence in Ireland had adopted the Gaelic language and manners of the more numerous natives. He derives withal the name of *scot* from *Scyth* or *Scythian*, in allusion to the *Piks*.*

THE progress of the Goths after the Christian æra belongs strictly to the geography of the middle ages. But that I may not interrupt the continuity of the series, I shall give the principal events of it here.

A. D. 250. the Getæ, or parental Goths, passed the Tyras or Dneister; and, after ravaging the Dacia of Trajan, passed the Danube into Thrace. About the year 260 the *Causi*, *Cherusci*, and *Catti*, with many smaller nations, forming a great league under the general name of *FRANCS*, conquered Gaul. In the beginning of the fifth century, the Ostrogoths or eastern Getæ, Langobards, and other Suevian nations, seized upon Italy; and the Visigoths or Western Getæ, and Vandals, upon Spain. But the numbers of these nations respectively being inconsiderable, when compared with the inhabitants of the several countries that they conquered, the language and manners of the vanquished have in a great degree prevailed, as in all similar cases they have ever done.

In the year 449 the Jutes, the principal nation of the Cimbrian Chersonese, arrived in Britain; soon after them came the Saxons; and the Angles last of all. These, combined, reduced their compatriots the Belgæ (if such they were) to a servile condition; they being the *Villani* and *Coloni* of the Doomsday Book, according to Pinkerton. However this be, it is certain that they cut to pieces all the remaining inhabitants between the Tweed, the Severn, and the boundary of Cornwall; and, by substituting their own language for the British, imposed the last and most awful memorial of conquest and desolation. In the mountains of Wales, as we call it, it is well known that the

* The reader will perceive that this account of the *Piks* and *Scots* contravenes in some degree the notes extracted from the Macphersons, to illustrate the subject. The truth is, that the sheets containing them were printed off before the expediency of this preliminary exposition suggested itself. But, as most controversy promotes the cause of truth, it is hoped that by this apparent contradiction the student will be induced to consult the principal authors here cited, if he be not already acquainted with them; having in mind that whatever is worth considering, is worth investigating; for suspense is an uneasy state, but the mind repose with confidence in the certainty of Truth.

Celts, or rather a fragment of that division of them called *Cymbri*, still retain with their ancient manners, their language, which they call *Cymraieg*; denominating the English nation *Sasseneab*, or Saxon, and its language *Sassneag*. The face of nature in Cornwall, more favourable to commerce and communication of every kind than that of Wales, afforded entrance to the English language, which, after thirteen ages of gradual progress, has at length prevailed, almost to the extinction of the native tongue. Fugitives from the southern shores of Britain found an asylum on the opposite coast of the continent; calling their colony by the name of the island which they had abandoned. And the posterity of these Bretons are still distinguished from their mixed neighbours as well by originality of language as by characteristic manners.

The next remarkable expedition of the Goths was from Norway, under Rollo; who, to escape the tyranny of Harold Harfagre, the king, embarked with his followers; and after making an unsuccessful attempt on England, invaded Neustria, as it was then called, ravaged the north of France, besieged Paris, and, after various successes, finally established himself in the dukedom of Normandie, or the country of Northern-Men, having his possession ratified by treaty in the year 912. These Normans were Piks, according to Pinkerton; who thus accounts for the name of Pikardie, which was one of their conquests.

But the oppression of Harold Harfagre was productive of other effects than wars and conquests. In the year 874, a colony under the conduct of a hero named Ingulph, braving the utmost rigour of the elements, settled in the uninhabited and volcanic island of Iceland; and thereby exhibited an example the most admirable upon record of what human genius, courage, and perseverance, can achieve. For, in a land scarcely habitable through the eternal conflict between Fire and Ice, they digested a wise and equal government; and became not more distinguished for an implacable enmity to tyrants, than for the successful cultivation of every species of polite literature.

Having thus conducted our ancestors from their primitive seats to their final establishments in the west, it remains for me to give some intimation of the erroneous opinions on the subject that have hitherto been adopted by the learned.

The dreams of Jornandes, and other authors of his benighted age, that find in Scandinavia the hive of the Gothic nations, have been for some time so fully exploded as to render further refutation inept. But we have not been without dreamers in
the

the noon of the eighteenth century. Peloutier, a French writer, and the first I believe who treated the matter in a modern language, takes it for granted that there were but two original races in Europe, CELTS and SARMATIANS. The ancient Germans, the memory of whose manners Tacitus has immortalized, he mistakes for the first; and the Franks, who communicated their name to his country, for the second. The mistakes of an author of great name will propagate mistakes almost without end: accordingly we see Mallet, a citizen of Geneva, one of the preceptors of the prince of Denmark, and member of many academies, in his work on northern antiquities, confounding the ancient Scandinavians with the Celts throughout. But this is less to be wondered at, as he is convicted by his translator of ignorance in the language of the people whose antiquities he discusses. But these are instances of discretion, compared to *Memoires de la Langue Celtique, par Monf. BULLET, Besançon, 1754, 3 vols. folio*; where this egregious etymologist traces English names of places compounded of such appellative words as *land, brook, marsh, well, high, north, hill, dale, wood, ford, street, bridge, &c. &c.* to Celtic roots; a conduct of which the slightest acquaintance with the vocabulary of the English language would have taught him the absurdity*. When an opinion flatters the vanity of men, it is the practice rather to promote than to examine it. It is not therefore surprising to see this error of the universality of the Celtic origins, as it was adopted by such respectable writers as the two Macphersons, mislead the dunces of the Celtic school in Wales and Ireland. The mention made by some of the ancient authors of the Teutonic and Sarmatian nations sometimes acting in concert, may have induced those modern writers to confound them in one.

* Examples:—"ACTON (Oak-Town), from *Ac*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. ASTON (East-Town), from *As*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. AUKLAND (Oak-Land), from *Oc*, a little hill, *Lan* a river, and *D*, or *Dy*, two. DICH-MARSH, *Dich* from *Dichlud*, borne, and *Mar*, water, (quasi) land borne up by water. HIGHAM (High-home), from *I*, a river, and *Cam* in composition *Gam*, a bending. NORTHAMPTON (North-home-town), from *Nor*, the mouth (of a river), *Tan*, a river, and *Ton*, an habitation. NORTHILL, (North-hill) from *Nor*, the mouth, and *Tyle*, an habitation. RINGWOOD, from *Ren*, a division, *Cwo*, a river, and *Hed*, a forest. STANFORD, (Stone or Stonyford) from *Stan*, the mouth of a river, and *Vor*, pronounced *For*, near. STRATTON, (Street-Town) from *Strat*, land near a river, and *Ton*; or from *Ster*, rivers, *At*, a junction, and *Ton*. UXBRIDGE, (Ouse-Bridge) from *Uc*, river, and *Brig*, division." *Risum teneatis?*

And

And the Celtic names still remaining of rivers, forests, lakes, fens, and mountains, in all the countries once possessed by Celts, seem to favour the delusion of the Celts being the ancestors of the modern inhabitants of Europe. More improbable hypotheses have been formed on weaker premises. But the best informed authors among the ancients, and who expressly wrote upon the subject, explicitly describe the Celts and Germans as people distinguished from each other by the remotest dissimilitude of customs, and complexion of character, religion, and language. The first being remarked for levity, vanity, petulance, and impetuous though transitory in bravery; the second, for gravity, modesty, phlegm, and deliberate fortitude. And these qualities, notwithstanding the influence of civilization, arts, and identity of religion, still continue to distinguish us from the posterity of the Celtic nations of the continent, though half their blood be Gothic *. But as language is the strongest and most permanent moral evidence of the origin of nations, I shall transcribe, for the satisfaction of my readers, a genealogy of the several dialects of the two great parent languages, from the translator of Mallet.

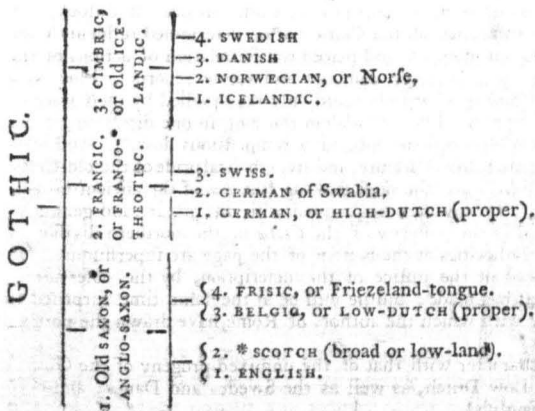
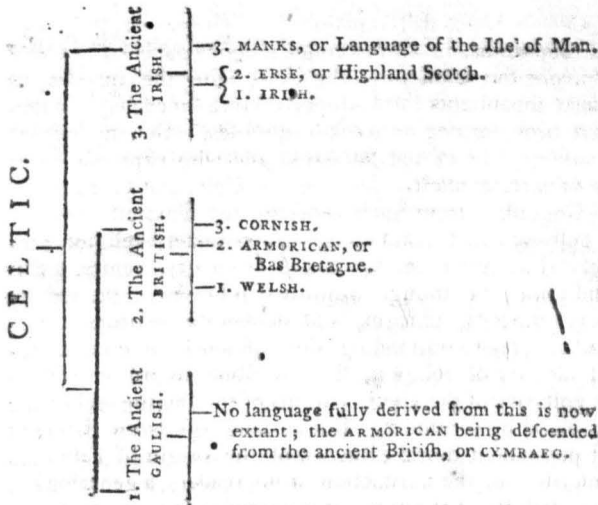
* Mr. James Macpherson, himself a Celt, thus testifies of the Celtic character:—"Fickleness and levity (says he) are the natural consequences of their warmth of disposition. Men of vivacity, and subject to passion, are for the most part inconstant, changeable, rash, curious, credulous, and proud. All the branches of the Celtic nation determined suddenly upon affairs of the greatest moment, and placed the foundation of actions of the last importance upon uncertain rumours and vague reports. Their violence in rushing into new projects could only be equalled by their want of perseverance in any plan. The tide seldom ran long in one direction; it was always with them a precipitate ebb, or a tempestuous flow." And after expatiating on the credulity, curiosity, and hyperbolical pride of the old Celts, he proceeds:—"These are the most striking features of the ancient inhabitants of Britain. To any man acquainted with the nature and genius of the unmixed part of the posterity of the *Celts* in the northern division of this island, the authorities at the bottom of the page are superfluous. He will be convinced of the justice of the description, by the observations which he himself has made; and he will be at the same time surprised to see the accuracy with which the authors of Rome have drawn the portrait of our ancestors."

Compare this character with that of the unmixed progeny of the Goths; the Germans and Low Dutch, as well as the Swedes and Danes; and even with that of the English!

GOthic.

P R E F A C E.

xi



* It is evident that if the Picts came from Scandinavia (as I think Pinkerton has sufficiently proved), the broad scotch should be placed in this table, as a 5th dialect of CIMERIC, or OLD ICELANDIC.

The translator before mentioned then proceeds to give specimens of all these dialects; exhibiting as well a most intimate analogy between those of the same family respectively, as the utmost dissimilitude from those of the other.

THE Translator and Editor, desirous of affording to this Edition every illustration of which the work is susceptible, having in vain enquired for an authentic Memoir of the Life of the Author, must content himself with giving the translation of a Paper containing an account of his Works, prefixed to the folio Edition of his Atlas, in form of an Advertisement.

THE curious and learned well know to what degree of perfection the late Mr. D'Anville has carried Geography. But the world in general may be informed that he was animated by a passionate zeal from his earliest youth for this science exclusively; and that a natural sagacity, and sound judgment, accompanied him to the study of it, which he pursued with indefatigable diligence for near seventy years. During this time he made a collection amounting to more than ten thousand charts, of which above five hundred were manuscript: and it may be said that the mass of information alone resulting from the combination and collation of these, has put an immense interval between him and all those who have preceded in the same career. One may judge by the works, full of curious research, that are due to him; by the quantity of learned and judicious memoirs furnished by him to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and by the multitude of excellent charts of geography, as well ancient as modern, with which he has enriched the world. The erudition of his maps, the abundance of objects, the scrupulous exactitude of his positions, the neatness and perspicuity of his designs, and the beauty of their execution, give them a decided superiority over all that hitherto have been published. Their merit is universally acknowledged, as well by foreign nations as by France. Hence the continual eagerness of the learned of Europe to possess them, of the most skilful geographers to choose them for models, and of compilers of maps to copy them in preference to all others.

All these considerations have induced the publisher to preserve separately the geographic charts of this learned and ingenious author, and to vend them unmixed with any others. It is therefore that the public is apprised that the Sieur Demanne, who published these charts for fifteen years under the immediate inspection of the author, still continues to publish them at the same price as usual. And it being supposed that the world will be curious to know their titles, the following detail is annexed.

Ancient

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

Orbis veteribus notus. Orbis Romani, pars occidentalis et pars orientalis. Gallia. Italia. Græcia. Asia Minor & Syria. Palestina. Ægyptus. India. Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the Britannic Isles, in an age between ancient and modern geography. These eleven maps on a single sheet each.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Map of the World in two Hemispheres. Europe in three parts; of two sheets each. Asia, in three parts, each two sheets. Africa, in two parts, which together make three sheets. North America, in two parts, making also two sheets. South America in three sheets. France divided into Provinces: the same in Generalities. Italy, two sheets. Coasts of Greece and Islands of the Archipelago. Phœnicia and the Environs of Damascus. Courses of the Euphrates and Tigris. India, in two parts, making three sheets. Coromandel, two sheets. Hydrographical Charts of the Caspian Sea, Gulf of Persia, Arabic Gulf, or Red Sea, in a single sheet each. Modern Ægypt. Western Part of Africa, two sheets. Guinea. Canada and British America, four sheets. Louisiana, a sheet and a half.

Written Works of the same Author are,

General Considerations on the Study and Knowledge required in the Composition of Works in Geography, 8vo.

Treatise on Itinerary Measures, Ancient and Modern, 8vo.

Compendium of Ancient Geography, in folio, with the Atlas.

The same in 12mo. 3 vols.

Notice of Ancient Gaul, founded on Roman Documents, 4to.

Geographic Illustrations of Ancient Gaul, 12mo.

States formed in Europe, after the Fall of the Roman Empire in the West, 4to.

Geographic Analysis of Italy, 4to.

The Turkish Empire, and that of Russia, 12mo.

Analysis of the Coasts of Greece, and the Archipelago, 4to.

Memoirs of Ægypt, Ancient and Modern, with a Description of the Arabic Gulf, or Red Sea, 4to.

Dissertation on the Extent of the Ancient Jerusalem, and its Temple, 8vo.

Illustrations of the Chart of India, 4to.

Geographic Antiquity of India, and of several Countries of Upper Asia, 4to.

Memoir of China, 8vo.

Memoir concerning the Chart entitled Canada, Louisiana, and the British America. *Journal des Sçavans*, 1750.

Problem for ascertaining the Dimensions of the Earth, 12mo.

Conjectural Dimensions of the Earth on the Equator, in consequence of the Extension of the South Sea, 12mo.

Thirty-seven Memoirs inserted in the Volumes of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, beginning with Vol. XXVI.

Two in those of the Academy of Sciences.

Memoir of an Hydrographic Chart of the Caspian Sea.

Memoir of the Geographic Chart of Ancient Gaul.

Ancient and Modern ITINERARY MEASURES, reduced into English Yards and decimal Parts.

Roman mile of 1000 Roman paces, or 756 Parisian toises	-	1611.54
Olympic stadium making the eighth part of a Roman mile	-	201.44
Stadium making the tenth part of a Roman mile	- - -	161.15
Stadium making the 1100 part of a degree	- - -	111.2
Gallic league equal to 1500 Roman paces	- - -	2417.31
Germanic rastra, or modern ordinary league of France, equal to two Gallic leagues	- - - } 4834.62	
Persian parasanga equal to 3 Roman miles	- - -	4834.62
Ægyptian schoene equal to 4 Roman miles	- - -	6446.16
Jewish mile, or sabbatical journey, composed of 2000 Hebrew cubits, rated at $94\frac{1}{2}$ toises	- - -	201.44
Jewish risin, of which risins $7\frac{1}{2}$ were equal to a Roman mile	- - -	214.87
Modern French league of 2500 toises	- - -	5329.16
Modern Greek mile of 7 Olympic stadia	- - -	1410.08
Great Arabian mile employed in Palestine in the time of the crusades, rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ Roman mile	- - - } 2417.31	
British statute mile	- - -	1760.

THE

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

I UNDERTAKE,* says a geographer of antiquity, to describe the World; a work filled with difficulties, and susceptible of no elegance of style*. But when we apply to study to acquire knowledge, we ought, to the desire of gratifying our own curiosity, to join the motive of being of some utility, if possible, to the public. After having in the course of fifteen years, under the incitement and auspices of Monseigneur the late Duke of Orleans, and those of the prince his son, given charts, more ample than any preceding, of the four parts of the world, followed by a map of the two hemispheres, I have devoted myself to the composition of a second series, reserved for ancient geography; an object that has ever been dear to me. It would appear superfluous to recommend particularly what is generally acknowledged; the necessity of being instructed in this Geography to read ancient history with profit.

* *Orbis scire discere aggredior, impeditum opus, & facundiæ minimè capax.* POMPONIUS MELA. D.

b

At.

At the head of this series is a general chart of the *Orbis Veteribus notus*, or the World known to the Ancients; followed by the *Orbis Romanus*, in two parts, east and west, in which the objects are more exactly and explicitly detailed than in the maps hitherto published of that empire. These divisions of the Roman world are presented under a point of view adapted to the principal state of Geography in Antiquity, rather than to the modification of it in a posterior age, when the provinces, multiplied almost to infinity, had obliterated the traces of their primitive partitions. The extent of the ancient world beyond the limits of these two parts, offers scarcely any other detail than the means of placing, with some certainty, what the general chart of it expresses. Thus I may flatter myself with having furnished a considerable quantity of geography, in the small compass of three sheets. But there are countries which make so great a figure in ancient history as to require to be treated separately, and in a manner that will leave less to desire concerning them. Ancient Gaul is particularly interesting to a Frenchman. It is enough to name Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, to recognize the theatres where the important scenes were performed that compose the subject of history. There are then as many particular maps in this collection as may be thought sufficient to represent whatever is more or less detailed in ancient Geography.

These

These several maps in the hands of many persons have occasioned a wish for some written work that might create an interest in consulting them. Among these persons are some of a sex whose curiosity, well meriting applause on such a subject, it becomes a duty to gratify. There has hitherto appeared no treatise that seems to hold the place of what is here offered to the public. The learned indeed may find little trouble in turning over the two weighty quartos of Celarius. But in his work, though very laudable, the want of a sufficient acquaintance with modern Geography deprives the ancient of the light which it has often occasion for, to ascertain or to rectify it. For we may accuse the geographers of antiquity of appearing sometimes to offend in the face of day with respect to location; the examination of which ought to accompany, as much as possible, the study of their works.

In forming an abridgment I perceive all the difficulty attached to this species of labour. I did not willingly consent to make the context dry and jejune. On the other hand, it required an effort to resist a natural ambition to enrich the composition of it. To fix the attention of the reader to principal objects, the body of the work is not overcharged with too great a detail; a table in form of a simple nomenclature being annexed, which will furnish to it an ample supplement. The regions on which the ancient Geography receives most light from actual observation

are those that most contribute to the multiplicity of this nomenclature. Besides, there are countries which were much richer in their ancient state than they are in the modern : therefore it cannot be expected that an indication of correspondent positions will be diffused equally through the whole work. I am not a little solicitous with regard to Asia. But some persons have been willing to testify that they have observed more erudition displayed therein than appears in the work in general : and I am inclined to think that it is fitting it should be so ; since the want of exposition may be greater on the subject of that continent than of Europe.

The study of a book of this nature requires indispenfably the concomitant contemplation of maps : but what would be the number of morsels dispersed through such a work, were they to be made correspondent with the number of particular regions which so vast a space as that described therein comprehends ? It is not a book of mere amusement, to be taken up wherever it is found. Serious as it is however, it may be easily accompanied with a roll of charts, or a portfolio that contains them. One cannot be too sensible of the advantage of rendering familiar to the eye the situation, the extent, and the general connection of the respective contiguous parts, rather than having them disjointed, and represented under various scales, which in such case would be inevitable : so that to acquire a competent idea of their re-union
and

and conformity, a laborious application would become necessary : and withal there would not result from them the same effect that a frequent and reiterated inspection of the same plate produces on the understanding.

Another article on which it is necessary to be undeceived, is the expectation of having maps wherein the modern geography is applied to the ancient, or rather confounded with it. But what is practicable with certain individual places, by inscribing on them a plurality of names, is by no means so with countries whose limits do not correspond. If a name having something in common, as the name of Guienne with that of the ancient Aquitaine, from which it is known to be derived, does not fall upon the same extent of country ; or if this extent is not nearly equal, as that of Provence compared with the ancient Roman Province in Gaul, how could the countries be delineated that have nothing analogous in their ancient and modern state ? I have seen persons who think it feasible to publish a repetition of each map in different colours, not perceiving the difficulty of the execution, and the two-fold expence. Besides, to make instruction too easy, is to injure it fundamentally ; for knowledge to be profitable must cost some pains in the acquisition. The correspondence of ancient with modern Geography will be sufficiently developed and illustrated, by comparing the modern maps with the ancient : and as both series are on the same plan, the

the comparison will not be difficult. There will moreover result to the student the advantage of familiarising himself, at the same time, with the one as well as the other state of Geography.

To have exhibited every place with a citation of the author in whose works the notice of it is found, would not have suited the plan of a Compendium; though such citation I have deemed indispensable in certain cases. The tenour of this work should not resemble the dissertations, such as may be seen in the memoirs communicated to the academy of which I have the honour to be a member, however difficult it be to avoid equally the same tone of discussion. In presenting an edifice of vast extent, one conceals as much as possible the view of the whole scaffolding, and the almost infinite detail of materials which served to erect it, and to fill it at the same time with the multitude of objects which it ought to contain.

Those to whom a sort of caprice in the alteration of names is not familiar, from a want of recognition of certain relations whereby analogy is preserved in such alteration, will see perhaps with some surprise that names apparently dissimilar are given as correspondent.

I hope that eyes almost darkened by long study, as well as by the projection of a great number of maps, many of which have not been engraved, may yet permit me to follow this epitome of ancient Geography with another work, which might be intitled STATES

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE. xxiii

FORMED IN EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF THE
ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST. This change of
scene representing the revolution in Geography, and
prepared from historical documents, appears the more
interesting to consider, as it serves for the foundation
of the present state of things.

COMPENDIUM

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

BY ancient Geography we understand whatever the Greek and Roman writers have left us upon that subject. Time has prescribed to its progress distinct and successive periods. The information contained in the poems of Homer makes the first age, if I may so speak, of this Geography. Greece, and the neighbouring shores of Italy, part of Asia, and a small portion of Africa towards Egypt, composed the whole of its object, which received no considerable aggrandizement till the conquests of Alexander. The Greeks before that period had no knowledge of India but its name, and that of the Indus: and they would have remained equally ignorant of the west, if some of their historians had not mentioned the navigation of the Phœni-

cians towards the southern shores of Iberia or Spain. Establishments formed in Italy and in Germany by Celtic nations, had diffused their name before Gaul, whence they issued, was known. The Roman domination, when it extended itself in the west, and towards the north of Europe, made us acquainted with the different countries of it. The parts of Asia and of Africa subjected to the same power became also much better known than they had been hitherto. Thus what, according to some ancient writers, we may call the Roman world, makes the principal part of ancient geography, and that which is detailed with most minuteness and precision. Nothing more contributed to retard any improvement of the ancients in geography, than the opinion that the earth was habitable only in temperate regions; for, according to this system, the torrid zone was a barrier that permitted no communication between the northern temperate zone, which they inhabited, and the southern. Their intelligence being thus confined to a band or zone, they might with propriety call extension from west to east, length, or *longitude*; and the more contracted space from north to south, width, or *latitude*. Strabo, the most illustrious geographer of antiquity, was not undeceived in this opinion, which circumscribed the object of his science;

science; he, nevertheless, extended it to some regions beyond the Tropic. Ptolemy expanded its limits, and even advanced beyond the Equinoxial Line. The Ganges, which bounded the investigations of Strabo, was not the line that terminated the geography of Ptolemy. Navigation had opened the way through the ulterior countries as far as that of the *Sinæ*, which we shall make known in the sequel of this work: but at the same time there will be seen how much must be rescinded from the extension which Ptolemy takes in longitude to this extremity of the ancient geography towards the east. *The Chart of the World known to the Ancients*, wherein it has been deemed expedient to delineate only the countries which really appertain to the subject of the title, will shew at one view all that antiquity was acquainted with in Asia and Africa; which, more vast than Europe, left to an after age the discovery of the remoter regions of these great continents.

The division of the world into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Africa, is of the highest antiquity. But before entering into a detail of the countries contained in each of those parts, it is proper, for the better understanding of ancient geography, to receive some general ideas of two

articles which refer to the universality of its object. The first of these regards the regions and names of the winds according to the ancients; the other the itinerary measures which they made use of. With respect to the winds, we shall find them designed in the map of the ancient world in a greater number than is thought necessary to report here. We know that the equator, and the axis of the world from one pole to the other, determined the four principal regions of the winds, which are called cardinal. The east, named *Subolanus*, as being under the rising sun, takes, for the same reason, the appellation of *Apeliotes* among the Greeks. The west was called *Favonius*, or *Zephyrus*; *Septentrio* was denominated *Aparctias* by the Greeks; and the *Notus* with them answers to the *Auster*, or south wind of the Romans. *Boreas*, or *Aquilo*, which sometimes appears to be figuratively used to signify the northern climates of the earth, was more precisely ranged between the north and east, holding nearly the same place with one of the four winds called * collateral. The *Eurus*, or *Vul-*

* Improperly, however; for how can lines converging to a central point be said to be parallel or collateral? I would have translated it *radial*, had I been warranted in the use of the word
by

Vulturnus, had the same relative position between the east and south. The *Corus*, which the Greeks named *Argestes*, answers to our Maëstral, between the north and west. The *Africus*, or south-west, was denominated *Libs* by the Greeks, among whom Africa was called *Libya*; whence the present name *Lebécbe* in the navigation of the Mediterranean is derived. Among the winds peculiar to different countries we shall only mention the *Cirtius* of Gaul, named *Iapax*, at the extremity of Italy, which is * our *Vent de Cers*,

by any authority; and then it would only have expressed a *property*, not a *difference*; for the cardinal winds are also radial, or radii of the great circle.

* The Abbé le Sadde of Avignon, in his *Life of Petrarch*, observes that this wind is frequently confounded with the *Vent de Bise*. They are both owing to the same natural causes, and both blow with the same impetuosity.

The *Cers* is occasioned by the mountains of Cevennes, the Bise by those of Vivarez and the Alps. The *Cers* sweeps the coast of Languedoc from Toulouse as far as Adge, where it loses itself in the sea; while the Bise, coming down the valley formed by the bed of the Rhône, blows over Provence as far as Nice, and is more likely to have been the *Iapax*. The *Cers* is said to derive its name from *cyrch*, a Celtic word signifying violence; and the Bise from a word in the same language, denoting darkness, because the north is the region of darkness at the season when this wind is most prevalent. The rhomb of

Cers, blowing from the north-west. That which is frequently found in ancient writers under the name of *Etesiae*, or the Etesian winds, did not denote a particular region of the world, but a regular wind at a certain season, varying its point in the horizon from the north to the west.

Among the itinerary measures, none more frequently presents itself than the Roman mile, which, composed of a thousand paces of five Roman feet, makes a measure equivalent to seven hundred and fifty-six of our toises^{*}; the Roman foot being somewhat inferior to that of Paris. The employment of the stadium is scarce less frequent; but a specific distinction between the different lengths of stadia does not appear to have been hitherto known in geography. The Greek

the *Cers* is from the north-west to the south-west; that of the *Bise* from the north-east to the north-west.

Many ancient writers mention the effects of this furious wind. The poet Æschylus, in his tragedy of Prometheus, makes Hercules say that he was incommoded by it in crossing the Plaine de Crau, near Arles. Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, in his fourth book, speak of its violence; and Seneca reports that Augustus, during his residence in Gaul, dedicated a temple to it, because of its salubrious effects on the atmosphere. *Divus Augustus templum illi dum in Galliâ moraretur et vovit et fecit. Seneca, Quest. l. 50.*

* The toise of Paris is 76.74 English inches.

stadium,

stadium, making the eighth part of a mile, had in truth prevailed over the other measures of the stadium: and it was not without a sedulous commensuration of the distances given in stadia to spaces locally correspondent, that a measure was discovered that could not be estimated at more than the tenth of a mile: and again another stadium, which appears of still more ancient use, that is not more than two thirds of the last-mentioned. So that in the chart of the ancient world there will be found three scales of stadia of extremely wide proportions between themselves. The Persians made use of the parasang; the length of which appeared equal to thirty of those stadia whereof a mile contained ten. Ægypt employed a measure called schène, composed of sixty of the shortest stadia, commensurate with four Roman miles. The Roman domination in Gaul had permitted that nation to use in all its provinces, except the Narbonoise, the measure peculiar to it, the *leuca*, or league, which was then only equal to fifteen hundred Roman paces; but since assuming double that extent, in conformity to a Germanic measure called a *raffa*, has become the common league of France, equal to three Roman miles, or about the twenty-fifth part of a degree of the

meridian. And a more analytic detail belongs only to a particular treatise on itinerary measures.

It is still to the purpose of this exordium to take a general and transient view of the seas. The whole expanse of those which envelope the continent of the earth was comprised in the name of Ocean. In this extent the sea washing the shores of Africa towards the west, and near the place where mount Atlas elevates itself, acquired the name of *Mare Atlanticum*; and which, from its extremely western situation, is called by the Arabs the Dark Sea. But this name of Atlantic Sea is not yet out of use in geography. Another great division of the ocean, which from the eastern coast of Africa stretches to the south of the continent of Asia, and which we call the Indian Sea, was denominated *Mare Erythræum*, or the Red Sea. In the sequestered climates of the north the name of *Mare Pigrum*, or the Torpid Sea, or otherwise of *Mare Concretum*, corresponds with the present appellation of the Icy Sea. The greatest of gulphs that the ocean forms being between the continents of Europe and Africa, and penetrating into Asia, was more familiar to the authors of antiquity than any other sea; and was sometimes denoted by them in the appellation of *Mare Nostrum*, our sea, but
more

more frequently in that of *Mare Internum*, an expression more conformable to the ages of pure latinity than *Mediterranean*, which is indeed of recent date.

It is to a particular description of different countries that an exhibition of other seas and more considerable gulphs is reserved. It may well be presumed that the titles of Europe, Asia, and Africa, will make capital divisions in this work. Under these divisions will be ranged the predominant regions in each; and these regions will again be found susceptible of subdivisions, as having severally their principal parts.

E U R O P A.

I. HISPANIA.

- TARRACONENSIS.
- BÆTICA.
- LUSITANIA.

II. GALLIA.

- NARBONENSIS.
- LUGDUNENSIS.
- AQUITANIA.
- BELGICA.

III. BRITANNIA.

- HIBERNIA.

IV. GERMANIA.

- SCANDINAVIA.

V. RHÆTIA.

- NORICUM.
- PANNONIA.
- ILLYRICUM.

VI. ITALIA.

GALLIA CISALPINA.

ITALIA.

SICILIA. CORSICA.

SARDINIA.

VII. GRÆCIA.

MACEDONIA.

GRÆCIA.

PELOPONNESUS.

CRETA ET CYCLADES.

VIII. THRACIA.

MÆSIA.

DACIA.

IX. SARMATIA-

EUROPÆA.

I.

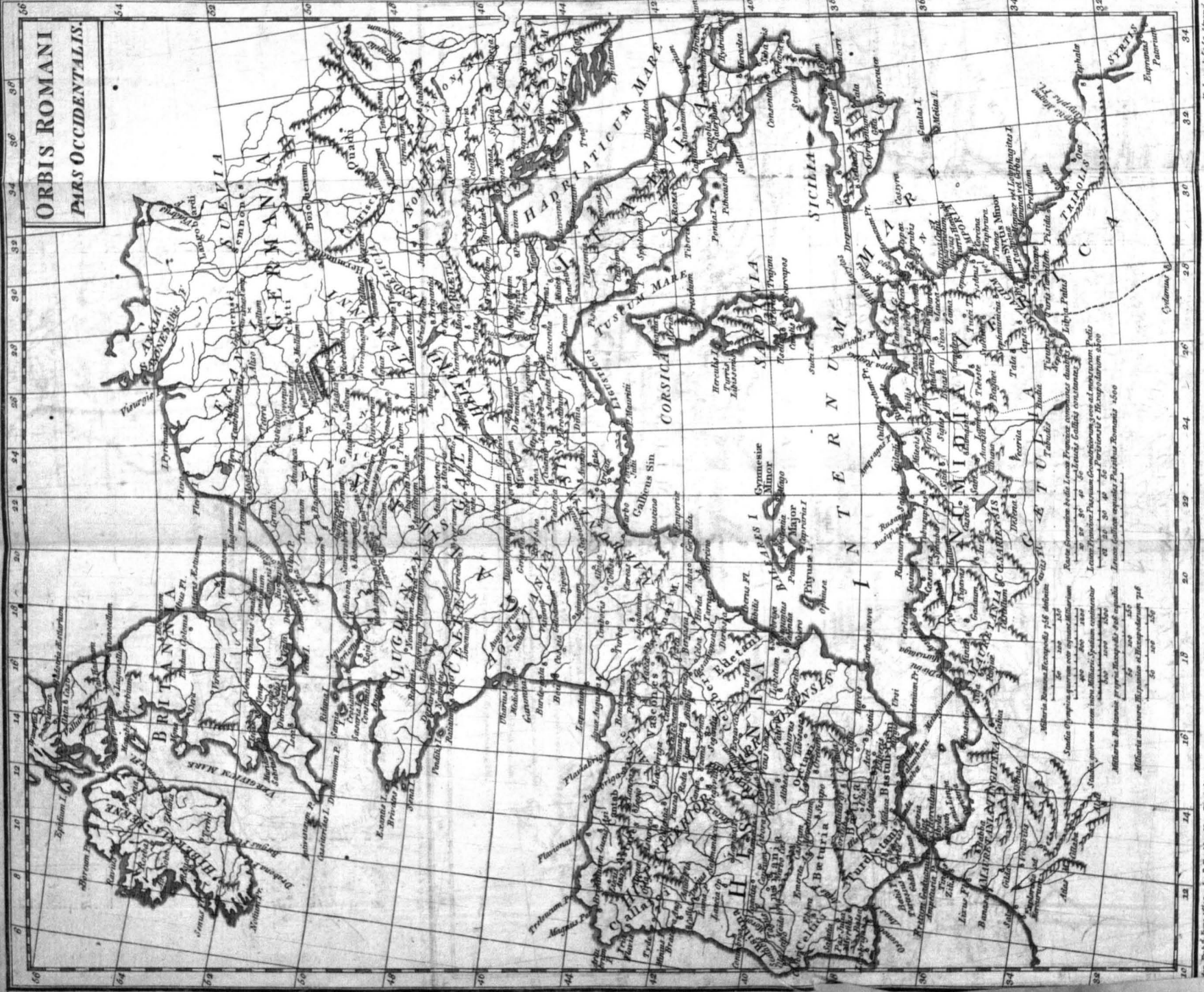
H I S P A N I A.

PROCEEDING from west to east, Spain presents itself the first in our continent of Europe. It was called *Iberia* by the Greeks, from the river *Iberus*; which, having its mouth in the Mediterranean, must have been better known to early antiquity than the other great rivers of Spain, which discharge themselves into the ocean. From its remote situation towards the west, it acquired also the name of *Hesperia*. It is almost superfluous to say, that, on the side where it is not environed by the sea, it is inclosed by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Gaul. *Iberus*, the Ebro, is the most northern of its rivers. *Durius*, the Duero, or, according to the Portuguese, Doiro; and the *Tagus*, or the Taio, which traverse the middle of this continent, shape their courses almost in a parallel direction towards the west. In the southern part *Anas*, or Guadi Ana, and *Betis*, which under the denomination of the Maures in Spain assumed the appellation of Guadi-

Guadi-al-Kibir, or the Great River, run more obliquely from the east towards the south. *Sucro*, or the Xucar, which empties itself into the Mediterranean; and *Minus*, or the Minno (which should be pronounced Migno), having its mouth in the Ocean northward of the Durius, may also be cited here; omitting at present the mention of other rivers, which will more properly be found in the detail that is to follow. Among the mountains described by the ancients, that of *Idubeda* extends its name to a long chain, which, from the country of the Cantabrians towards the north, continues southward to that of the Celtiberians. *Orospeda* is a circle of mountains which envelopes the sources of the *Bætis*: and what is now called Sierra Morena derives its name from *Marianus mons*, between Castille and Andalusia. This continent forms many promontories, of which three are sufficiently eminent to be distinguished here: *Charidemum* on the Mediterranean, now Cape Gata; *Sacrum*, and *Artabrum* or *Nerium*, on the Ocean; the first of which has taken the name of St. Vincent, and the other that of Finisterre. And these are the features of nature most prominent and remarkable in this country.

The Romans having successfully disputed with
the

ORBIS ROMANI PARS OCCIDENTALIS.



the Carthaginians the dominion of Spain, and reduced by long wars the Spanish nations who refused obedience, divided the whole country into two provinces, distinguished by the appellations of *Citerior* and *Uterior*. Under Augustus, the ulterior province was again parted into two, *Bætica* and *Lusitania*; at the same time that the citerior assumed the name of *Tarraconensis*, from *Tarraco*, its metropolis. This Tarraconoise occupied all the northern part, from the foot of the Pyrenees to the mouth of the Durus, where Lusitania terminated; and the eastern, almost entire to the confines of Bætica, which, deriving this name from the river Bætis, that traversed it during its whole course, extended from the north to the west along the bank of the river Anas, by which it was separated from Lusitania; whilst this last-mentioned province was continued thence to the Ocean, between the mouths of the Anas and Durus. This division of Spain must be regarded as properly belonging to the principal and dominant state of ancient geography. It was not till about the age of Dioclesian and Constantine, when the number of provinces was multiplied by subdivisions, that the Tarraconoise was dismembered into two new provinces; one towards the limits of Bætica, and adjacent to the

Mediterranean, to which the city of *Carthago nova* communicated the name of *Carthaginensis*; the other on the Ocean to the north of Lusitania, and to which the nation of *Callaici*, or *Callæci*, in the angle of Spain which advances towards the north-east, has given the name *Callæcia*, still subsisting in that of *Gallicia*. Independently of this distinction of provinces, Spain under the Roman government was divided into jurisdictions, called *Conventus*, of which there are counted fourteen; each one formed of the union of several cities, who held their assizes in the principal city of the district. We proceed now to a particular description of each province.

TARRACONENSIS.

The country which corresponds with modern Catalonia, on the declivity of the Pyrenees, comprised divers people, whose names and situations may be seen in the map of the western part of the Roman world: but we shall here particularly cite the *Ceretani*, since they have given their name to a district called Cerdagne. A city founded on the coast by the Massilians, under the name of *Emporie*, is the first that presents itself among those which are judged proper to be mentioned here,

here, in preference to many others. A wall in this city separated the habitation of the *Indigites*, or natives of the country, from the Greek strangers. The place is known by the name of Ampurias, and the environs are distinguished by that of Ampurdan, which is a depravation of *Pagus Emporitanus*. *Gerunda*, Gironna, is now a place of consideration in this canton. *Ausa*, which gave its name to a people, is Vic de Osona, commonly called Vic. *Barcino*, under the present name of Barcelona, is the reigning city; but it heretofore yielded this advantage to *Tarraco*, or Tarragona, which still preserves the dignity of a metropolis in the ecclesiastical government. A river, which the sea receives near Barcelona, owes its name of Obrega to that of *Rubricatus*. *Dertosa*, a little above the mouth of the Ebro, is recognised under the name of Tortosa. Further inland, the *Ilergetes*, on the right bank of the *Sicoris*, or the Segro, which discharges itself into the Ebro, possessed *Ilerda*, which an expedition of Cæsar's has rendered famous, and which is still a place of importance under the name of Lerida. Balaguer, higher up the same river, occupies the site of *Bergusia*. Leaving the borders of Catalonia, we must mention *Osca*, or Huesca, in the north of Arragon, and the city of the *Iacchetani*, or

C.

Jaca,

Jaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees. The modern kingdom of Navarre was the original seat of the *Vascones*, a great nation ; who passing the mountains, gave their name to a province of ancient Gaul. *Pompelo*, or *Pompelona*, on the declivity of the Pyrenees ; and *Calagurris*, or *Calahora*, on the southern bank of the Ebro, were their principal cities. Towards the sources of the Ebro, and reaching to the ocean, dwelt the *Cantabri*, a warlike people, who long defended their liberties*. Divided into many cantons, they extended over Biscay and part of Asturias. We may judge of their ancient ferocity, by what is reported of a people who made part of this nation under the name of *Concani*, that they esteemed the blood of horses a most delicious beverage. A city situated at the foot of the mountains where the Ebro rises, was called *Julia-briga*. Opinions are divided concerning the position of the maritime city called *Flaviobriga*. This termination of *briga*, frequently repeated in names of places in Spain, denotes a city in the language of the country.

To the Cantabrians, towards the west, were contiguous the *Astures*, who had also signalized themselves by a glorious resistance to the Ro-

* *Cantaber ferâ domitus catenâ.* HOR.

man yoke. Descending from the mountains to the plain country, we find their city under the name of *Asturica Augusta*, which is still preserved in that of Astorga. A colony established in this canton, and named *Legio Septima Gemina*, is the origin of the city of Leon. One of the principal towns of this nation, and named *Lancia*, was not far distant. We cannot forbear lamenting, that, owing to the little topographical knowledge which Spain has yet afforded us of the kingdoms of Leon and old Castile, we are here deprived of all light to direct us in our search after different places, which, independently of geographical monuments, are mentioned in history in a manner to excite our curiosity. Oviédo, the present capital of Asturias, replaces in dignity, if not precisely in situation, an ancient city called *Lucus Asturum*. The territory of the *Pæfici* was a peninsula, or corner of land, which the cape named De las Penas* terminated, and *Flavionavia* was their city. Finally, the *Callaci* terminated this northern shore of the Tarraconense, which we have but cursorily surveyed. In their territory are recognized two superior cities or capitals of *Conventus*, the one called *Bracara Augusta*, or Braga; the other

* Penas de Puçon.

Lucus Augusti, or Lugo. A promontory, remarkable for being the most elevated land of the continent of Spain towards the north, appearing in antiquity under the name of *Trileucum*, has been changed into that of Ortiguera, or, according to vulgar usage, Ortegal. We have already mentioned *Artabrum*, still more remarkable as answering to Finisterre*. In the interval between these promontories, the position of *Magnus Fortus* seems to have been the same with that of Coruna, and *Brigantium* with that of Betanços. A city named *Iria Flavia* appears to have existed in a place now named Padron. Among several places distinguished by mineral waters, *Aquæ Origines*, and *Aquæ Flaviæ*, have become Caldas d'Orense, and Chavés. *Tyde* is Tui, a little above the mouth of the Minho. Between the Minho and Doiro, a little river named *Limius*, now Lima, was also called *Lethe*, or the river of oblivion, in antiquity. On the Doiro, near to its mouth, *Calle*, called now Porto, is remarkable, by the combination of its ancient and modern name, for giving the denomination of Portugal to a kingdom, which being heretofore limited to the extent of a county or earldom, was conferred on a prince of the house of France by a king of Leon.

* The Land's End.

Ascending the Durus, we find the nation of *Vaccaei*, and that of *Arevaci*. Among the cities mentioned by the ancients in the first, and which was contiguous to the Astures, *Pallantia* is the easiest recognized under the name of Palentia. A river which traverses this region from north to south, has deduced from the name *Pisforaca* (given by an inscription) that of *Pisuerga*. It is not well ascertained whether or not Valladolid, lower down this river, corresponds precisely in situation with that of a city anciently named *Pintia*. *Simancas*, which is not far distant from it, takes its name from *Septimanca*; the *Arevaci* owing the name which distinguishes them to a river called *Areva*, which falling into the Duero on the south side, divides their territory. Their principal city, if we may judge by the prerogative of a *Conventus*, was *Clunia*; of which vestiges subsist under the name of Corugna, at some distance north of the river, a little above Aranda. Burgos, the present capital of old Castile, cannot be mentioned here, because it only began to appear under the counts that preceded the kings of that country. *Rauda* and *Uxama*, are Roa and Osma. But ascending higher, we find *Numantia* distinguishing itself in renown above all other cities, for a resistance of fourteen years

to the numerous armies of Rome. An historian, a Spaniard * by nation, and who is called *Hispaniæ decus*, the ornament of Spain, attributes the defence of it to the Celtiberians: and a nation under the name of *Pelendones*, towards the sources of the Durius, is mentioned as Celtiberian.

It is upon this river, not far from its origin, and above the city of Soria, that we find the site that Numantia occupied. We must believe that it was replaced by another city of the same name, since there is mention made of its existence many ages after it was destroyed to its foundations by Scipio Emelianus. *Termes*, ally of Numantia, preserves the name of Tiermes without population. In the farthest part of the territory of the Arevacians, *Cauca* and *Segovia* preserve their names. *Segontia*, now Sigüenza, at the entrance of New Castile, belonged to the same people. One of the most powerful nations of Spain, and who sustained long wars against the Romans, were the *Celtiberi*; who joining the generic name of their race to the specific one of the nation where they settled †, extended themselves from the right or southern shore of the Ebro, far into the Tarraconense. In the center of

* Florus.

† *Celtæ miscentes nomen Iberis.* D.

the country, one of their principal cities, named *Ergavica*, was situated among the mountains, near to the little river of Guadiela, which the Taio receives not far from its origin. Approaching the Ebro, *Bilbilis*, the native city of the poet Martial, near a river named *Salo*, now Xalon, is only known by the name of Baubola, in the neighbourhood of a new city constructed by the Maures, called Callatayud. *Turiaso* exists still in Tاراçona; and *Cascantum*, in Cascante, not far distant from it. Towards the southern part of Celtiberia, the position of a colony named *Valeria*, is found under the name of Valera, which is preserved in a small place in a district of New Castile, called La Mancha. And the present name of Iniesta, in the same district, answers to that of *Egelesta*. *Lobetum*, which appears to have had its particular territory between the Celtiberians and the nation we proceed to describe, accords with that of Requena.

Beside the Celtiberians, the *Edetani* stretched from the Ebro to the river *Sucro*, or Xucar. *Cæsaraugusta*, or Saragosa, the capital of a *Conventus*, and which was before named *Salduba*, was at the northern extremity of this great territory; and *Celsa*, which lower down had a bridge over the Ebro, is known by the name of Xelsa. On the

opposite or southern frontier, we distinguish *Saguntus* and *Valentia*. *Saguntus*, destroyed by Hannibal, re-established by the Romans, preserves its vestiges in a place, of which the modern name of Murviedro is formed of the Latin *muri veteres*, old walls. The river which passes by *Valentia*, named heretofore *Turia*, assumed, under the dominion of the Maures, the name of Guadalaviar. In the name of Segorbe, a noted city in the kingdom of Valentia, we recognize that of *Segobriga*, of which there is mention in the detail of cities of the *Conventus Carthagenensis*, as the capital of Celtiberia; which cannot be easily admitted, unless we suppose that the Celtiberians, in the primitive state of their power, controuled the *Edetani*. This name of *Edetani* was formed from that of their capital *Edeta*; which having been also called *Lerida*, still subsists under that name in the parallel of Murviedro, not far from Valencia. The present name of Teruel shews the position of *Turbula*. On the sea-coast, and towards the mouths of the Ebro, dwelt the *Ilercaones*; to whom *Dertosa* is ascribed. A city in this circuit, named *Indibilis*, occupied the site of a place now called Xert, in the direction of an ancient way from Dertosa to *Saguntus*. On the coast is remarked
that

that the signification of the Greek denomination of *Chersonefus* subsists in that of *Peniscola*, formed by depravation of the Latin *Peninsula*.

But we must at present return by Celtiberia to enter among the *Carpetani*, whom the Celtiberians had behind them, in the center of the continent of Spain. *Toletum*, Toledo, was their principal city. It is only by conjecture that to Madrid, a new city, is applied the name of *Mantua*, which we find among the ancient towns of this nation. It is agreed to ascribe Alcala, the name of which is Arabic, to *Complutum* in the same territory. *Contrebia*, of which mention is made in history, has left its vestiges in a place called Santavert. The fertile fields of Cumin indicate the *Vicus Cuminarius* to have been Zarza. It appears that the name of the *Olcades*, who had a city named *Altaa*, is preserved in Orgaz; and, if we be not deceived, we discover the name of *Libora* in that of Talavera on the Tagus. Consuegra is evidently the position of *Consaburus*. Towards the sources of the Anas, in a part of Orospeda, were the *Oretani*, who deduced their name from a city called * *Oretum*, the site of which has been brought

* Rather the name of the city from that of the people in this case, and all similar ones.

to light, in a paltry village to which the name of Oreto still remains: we may say also that they reached into Bætica, in possessing *Castulo* on the Bætis. *Laninium*, which was placed not far from the source of the Anas, ought to enter into their territory, rather than that of the *Carpetani*; and *Libisofa* will be found in Lefuza. Advancing at length to the sea, we find the *Contestani* occupying the country which now forms the kingdom of Murcia and the southern part of Valencia. By far the most considerable city in this canton was *Carthago Nova*, or Carthagera, which, for the advantage of having a fine port, and by its situation affording always an open entrance into Spain, was constructed by the Carthaginians, and from them taken by the most illustrious of the Scipios. *Sætabis* is Xativa, on a little river which falls into the Xucar. *Dianium*, a maritime city, which communicated its name to a neighbouring promontory, still preserves it in that of Denia. *Lucentum* has subsisted under the name of Licante, which, according to present usage, is Alicante. *Ilicis* is Elche, and *Orcelis* Orihuela. *Vergilia* is applied to the position of Murcia, although there is no mention of this city till after the invasion of the Maures. This maritime shore was called *Spartarius Campus*,

pus, from a species of reeds which grow there in abundance. Another people, the *Bastitani*, extended into this extremity of the Tarraconense: they appear even to have been entirely comprised in it, although placed beyond the mountain of Orospeña, on the sources of the Bætis. This circumstance naturally establishes them in Bætica; in treating of which they will be particularly mentioned. *Ilorcis*, or Lorca, is assigned to this territory.

But before entering upon a description of Bætica, we must speak of the isles adjacent to the Tarraconense, which, in the augmentation of the number of provinces, assumed the rank of a particular one. The name of *Baleares*, or, according to the Greeks, *Gymnesiæ*, was limited to the two islands of *Major* and *Minor*, Majorca and Minorca. They were occupied by the Phœnicians before the Romans seized them; and their inhabitants, it is well known, were eminently distinguished for their dexterity at the sling. The principal city in the first preserves the name of *Palma*. The position which another city occupied named *Pollentia*, is known near a town constructed by the Maures under the name of Alcudia. As to Minorca, the name of *Portus Magonis*, given to it by a Carthaginian

commander, is but little altered in that of Port Mahon. *Ebusus*, *Yviça*, and *Ophiusa*, or the * *Serpentine*, which is *Formentera*, almost adherent to *Yviça*, were separate from the *Baleares*, called in Greek *Pityusæ*, or the *Isles of Pines*.

BÆTICA.

This province, which, as we have already said, traversed by the river *Bætis*, to which it owed its name, was distinguished from the other provinces of Spain by its richness and fertility. The number of cities which it contained in limits comparatively contracted, and four districts of jurisdictions or conventus, are sufficient testimonies of its abundance and population. It was also the first known by the advantages that the Phœnicians there found for their commerce. Its extent corresponds precisely with that part of Spain which, advanced towards the south, has taken the name of *Andalusia*, derived from *Vandalitia*, which the Vandals, before they were constrained by the Goths to pass into Africa,

* *Serpentaire* in the original, which signifies a species of plant called Birthwort, or Snakeroot. But whether it obtained its name from its figure, or for abounding in that plant, is submitted to the conjecture of the reader. *Ophi* signifies a serpent.

left to this country. Among the people which it comprehended, the *Turdetani* occupied the greatest space in ascending the banks of the Bætis from the sea. Above them were the *Turduli*; and the canton to which the river owes its origin belonged to the *Bastitani*, who appear to have seized upon Bætica, properly so called, if we admit their primitive seat to have been in the Tarraconense. Along the sea, and within the *Fretum*, or strait, which separates Spain from Africa, were the *Bastuli*, surnamed *Pæni*; which, being the general term for the Phœnician nation, was specially applied to the Carthaginians. A district distant from the sea, and lining the left bank of the Anas, was distinguished by the name of *Bæturia*, without being proper to any particular nation.

To enter into a more minute detail, we shall follow the course of the river from its source in the *Saltus Tugiensis*, which owes its denomination to a place named *Tugia*, now Toia. *Basti*, which may have given a name to the *Bastitani*, is Baza. *Acci* preserved its name under the Maures in that of Guadi-Acci; of which is formed the present name of Guadix. A little place called Cazlona, on the right bank of the Bætis, shews the situation of *Castulo*, which was a con-

siderable city. A little lower, *Illiturgi* had its position near Andujar. Still descending the same bank, we find *Corduba*, the head of a *Conventus*. It owed its foundation to the Romans, and did not yield in grandeur to any other in *Bætica*. We know that Cordoua since served as a residence for the great Emirs of the Maures, who conquered Spain from the Goths: and this city was otherwise famous for producing the two Senecas and Lucan. At some distance to the left of the Bætis, on the river *Singilis*, now Xenil, *Astigitis*, the principal city of a *Conventus*, subsists in Ecija. *Urso* is Ossuna; and, approaching Seville, we find *Carmona* subsisting under the same name. *Hispalis*, having the same dignity in a *Conventus*, has only preserved its name under the altered form of Sevilla. The ancient position of *Italica*, the native city of the emperor Trajan, will also be found in a place named Sevilla la Vieja, about a league distant, in ascending the river, and upon the opposite side. From above Sevilla, the Bætis, which has at present but one mouth, was continued heretofore by two streams to the sea, embracing an island which in remote antiquity was celebrated under the name of *Tartessus*. *Nebrissa*, now Lebrixa, and *Asta*, surnamed *Regia* (of which there

there remains only the name to ground that it occupied), were adjacent to that arm of the Bætis which exists no more. In coasting west of the Bætis we find *Onoba* answering to Moguer; and from the name of *Ilipula* is formed that of Niebla, whose situation is higher up the country. We should here have a great many places to cite, were we to enumerate all that are mentioned by ancient authors in Bætica. We must not omit to mention, however, *Sisapo*, which may be presumed to have been comprised in the limits of Beturia, and noted for its mines of *minium*, or vermilion. The position of this place is sufficiently obvious in the modern name of Almaden, which it received from the Maures; Maaden in the Arabic language being the appellative term for mines.

To conclude what concerns Bætica, we must follow the coast, which leaving the mouths of the Bætis, and making one side of the *Fretum Gaditanum*, becomes at length the shore of the Mediterranean. *Gadir*, or Gades, owed its foundation to the Tyrians, on an island of small extent, but attached to another of greater size by a causey; while this is separated from the continent by a channel like that of a river, at the opening of which towards the sea a holme, or
infu-

insulated hill, bore a temple dedicated to Hercules, the tutelary divinity of the founders of Cadiz. Its position beyond the strait, and the circumstance of its having one of the finest ports in the known world, were advantages which rendered it a city of high estimation. Receiving new augmentation under the Roman power, it became the capital of a *Conventus*. On the strait the position of *Bælon*, the usual place for embarkation for Tingis, in Africa, is found in the name of Balonia, though now without habitation. We know that the points of the *Fretum*, in entering the Mediterranean, are elevated into two mountains opposite to each other; *Calpe* in Europe, and *Abila* in Africa; and that these mountains were represented as the columns of Hercules, to whose labour is ascribed, in the fables of antiquity, the opening of the strait which afforded entrance to the Ocean. We know also that *Calpe* was called * *Gebel-Tarik* by the Maures; and of this name, by alteration,

* From *gebel*, Arabic for a mountain, and *Tarik*, the name of the commander who led the first expedition of the Maures across this strait in the year 92 of the Hegira, which begins in the month of November, and corresponds with the 710th of the Christian æra.

is formed the modern one of Gibraltar. At the bottom of a gulph, which this mountain covers on the east, there existed heretofore a town called *Carteia*, which appears to have been confounded with that mentioned in antiquity under the name of *Calpe*. Approaching *Malaca*, or Malaga, but at some distance from the sea, *Munda*, which a victory won by Cæsar has rendered famous, still preserves its name; and the modern name of Antequera, further inland, also recalls that of *Anticaria* on a Roman way. Inscriptions which have been found there would induce us to think that it was dependent on *Singilis*, which is thought to have existed on a river of the same name, now called the Xenil, at a place whose modern name is Puente de Don-Gonzalo. The principal city in the interior part of this canton, which corresponds with the kingdom of Grenada, was *Eliberis*, of which a neighbouring mountain retains the name, in that of Sierra Elbira. As to the city of Grenada, which is not far distant, it is to the Maures that it owes its foundation and its sovereignty. The maritime cities of *Menoba*, *Salembina*, and *Abdera*, notwithstanding the mutation of their names, are Almunecar, Salobrena, and Adra. The present name of *Almería*, the orthography

of which in the time of the Maures was Merja, or al-Merja, supplies the ancient denomination of *Murgis*. Finally, on the common limits of Bætica and Tarraconensis we find the ruins of a city named *Urci*, not far from Vera, upon the sea.

LUSITANIA.

In the general division of Spain into provinces, we have seen that this, which remains to be described, extended itself from the river Anas to the Durius, in passing along the shores of the Ocean. The *Tagus*, or Taio, which bisecting this extent of country in its course, separated two great nations. The *Lusitani*, whose name makes that of the entire province, occupied the division north of the river; but in their primitive state being only bounded by the Durius, they encroached on the territory which, in the extent given to the Tarraconense, had belonged to the *Callaici*. The Roman yoke was an advantage to this Lusitanian nation, who are reported to have lived by depredation on their neighbours before they were obliged to apply themselves to the culture of their lands. *Olisipo* is well known to have been the position of Lisbon; banishing to regions of fable the application

tion of this name to that of Ulysses. Of two promontories which embrace the gulph wherein the Taio discharges itself, the most advanced in the sea, and which is the most western point of land of the continent of Europe under the name of Roca de Sintra, was called *Magnum Promontorium*. In ascending the Taio on the same side with Lisbon, *Scalabis*, a city distinguished in quality of the head of one of the three *Conventus* into which Lusitania was portioned, has taken the name of St. Irene, but corrupted by common use into Santarem. We must mention by the way, that a place situated directly opposite on the other side of the river, and whose present name is al-Metim, appears to have been *Moron*, of which a Roman commander, who reduced the Lusitanians, made a place of arms. Proceeding north, we find *Conimbriga* in Coimbra, a city celebrated in Portugal for its university; and the river Mondego, which passes this city, was named *Monda*. Torocas takes the position which *Talabriga* occupied, upon a little river whose name of *Vacua* is now Vouga. It must be said of *Lama*, that, influenced by the resemblance of name, we have tried to give it the position of Lamego; remarking, at the same time, that this city is attributed by Ptolemy to another

nation than that of the Lusitanians, and of whom we shall presently speak. If we retire from the sea, many cities which might be mentioned occur on the indeterminate limits between the nation which has given the name to Lusitania, and another great nation, the *Vettones*, which the same province comprised, and whose district extended from the Durus, beyond the Tagus, to the Anas. We find two cities of the name of *Lancia*; one surnamed *Oppidana*, the other *Transcudana*; these surnames being relative to their respective positions on a little river which falls into the Durus, named *Cuda*, now *Coa*. It is thought that *Oppidana* might be applied to the city of a-Guarda, and that Ciudad-Rodrigo might replace *Transcudana*. As to another city named *Igædita*, whose territory, we are informed, bordered upon that of the first *Lancia*, it is known to be Idanha, which the surname of *Velha* distinguishes from an Idanha Nova. On the frontier of the nation of Arevaci, who have been mentioned in describing the Tarraconense, *Salmanica* is a position well known in that of Salamanca. *Banienses* and *Caurium* are found in Banos and Coria. But we must not omit *Norba Cæsarea*, which the general opinion ascribes to the position of Alcantara. A bridge over the

1

Tagus,

Tagus, which was dedicated by an association of many cities to the emperor Trajan, afforded occasion in the time of the Maures to the modern denomination; *Cantar* in the Arabic language being the general term to designate a bridge. In leaving the Tagus we meet with *Cassra Cæcilia* on the site now occupied by Caseres. On the bank of the Anas, by which Lusitania was separated from Bituria, a part of Bætica, *Emerita Augusta*, a colony of * pensioners or veterans, founded by Augustus, the capital of a *Conventus*, and the residence of the proprætor or governor of this province, preserves its name, with little alteration, in that of Merida. The nation of *Turduli*, which we have seen established in Bætica, appear to have extended hither be-

* The invalids throughout the empire were also called Emeriti, or Beneficarii Augusti, because, besides founding this city in Spain, Augustus instituted funds for their support. This is illustrated by the annexed inscription, preserved at Nîmes among many others, and reported by Menard and Gruter.

IVL. VALERIANO MIL. LEG.

XX. BRITANNIC. BEN.

AVG. MILITAVIT ANNOS X.

MENS. VII. DIES XXV.

VIXIT ANN. XXXI. MENS. V. DIES XXVI.

IVLIA IVLIO FILIO SANCTISSIMAE

PIETATIS ET, SIBI VIVA P.

fore this city was attributed to the *Vettones*. Ascending a little higher we find *Metallinum*, sufficiently apparent in the name of Medellin.

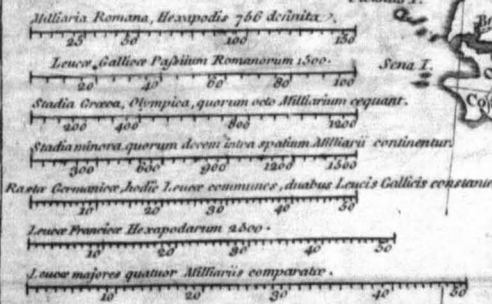
The southern part of Lusitania bordering on the Ocean between the Tagus and the Anas, remains yet to be described. It was occupied by the *Celtici*, who appear to have had some possessions even beyond the Anas. We may add, that a detached part of this nation was cantoned far distant in the neighbourhood of Finisterre, which, besides the name of *Artabrum*, was also called *Celticum*. The principal city in the region of Lusitania, which makes the present object of discussion, to judge by the dignity or head of a *Conventus*, was *Pax Julia*; the name of which having been altered in the time of the Maures into that of *Bakilia*, is now hardly to be recognized in Béja. The name of *Ebora* is preserved in that of Evora, to the north of Béja; and proceeding still further north, we find the vestiges of *Meidobriga* in Armenha, a town in the neighbourhood of mount *Herminius*, very near the limits of Portugal. Turning towards the south, we perceive *Myrtilis* subsisting in Martola, on the bank of the Guadiana; and inclining towards the coast, we shall meet
with

with *Salacia*, in the name of Alcacerdo-sal, which signifies the castle of salt. Bordering on the sea, near Setubal, was *Ceto-briga*, which is thought to owe its name to the fisheries on the coast. This extremity of the continent of Spain forming an acute angle, was called by the Latin term of *Cuneus*, or the wedge; but took the name of Algarve under the Maures; *Garb* in the Arabic language signifying the west; and from it comes the name of *Garbino*, for the south-west wind in the Mediterranean. The vulgar opinion among the ancients, that opposite the *Sacrum Promontorium*, now Cape St. Vincent, which is the point of Algarve, the sun terminating his course plunged into the sea, particularly distinguished this point of land from others more advanced towards the west. Among the cities of the *Cuneus*, *Lacobriga* existed near Lagos, *Ossonoba* near Faro; and it is thought that *Balsa* might be ascribed the situation of Tavira, which follows at no great distance from the mouth of the Anas, the termination of Lusitania. We know that it is a common practice to confound the limits of Lusitania with those of modern Portugal; and, in truth, the greatest part of this kingdom coincides with them. But it may be remarked, that Portugal, passing on one side beyond the confines of Lusita-

nia, by the two provinces which are north of the Doiro, does not comprehend, on the other, the extension of Lusitania among the Vettones; inasmuch as Merida, which was heretofore the capital of the Roman province, is not now a Portuguese city.



- Provinciarum
(Quas Intre Tabulam Numeri signant) Nomina.
- I NARBONENSIS PRIMA
 - II VIENNENSIS
 - III NARBONENSIS SECUNDA
 - IV ALPES MARITIMAE
 - V ALPES GRAIAE ET PENNINAE
 - VI AQUITANIA PRIMA
 - VII AQUITANIA SECUNDA
 - VIII NOVEMPOPULANA
 - IX LUGDUNENSIS PRIMA
 - X LUGDUNENSIS SECUNDA
 - XI LUGDUNENSIS TERTIA
 - XII LUGDUN: QUARTA vel SENONIA
 - XIII BELGICA PRIMA
 - XIV BELGICA SECUNDA
 - XV GERMANIA PRIMA vel SUPERIOR
 - XVI GERMANIA SECUNDA vel INFERIOR
 - XVII MAXIMA SEQ



GALLIA ANTIQUA.
Auctore D'Anville.

II.

G A L L I A.

GAUL, bounded by the sea from the north to the west, was limited on the eastern side only by the Rhine, in the whole extent of its course. The chain of the Alps succeeded thence to the Mediterranean: the coast of this sea, and then the Pyrenees, terminated the southern part. Thus we may remark that France does not occupy the whole extent of ancient Gaul, seeing the excess of this on the side of the Rhine and Alps. Few countries are so advantageously intersected with rivers. To give some detail of them, we must begin with the *Mosella*, as discharging itself into the Rhine, which we have just mentioned. The *Mosa*, the Meuse, flowing northward as well as the Rhine, which receives, before it arrives at the sea, a branch emanating from that river under the name of *Vahaldis*; and *Scaldis*, the Scheldt, is connected
towards

towards its mouth with that of the Meuse. In quitting the northern part of Gaul, *Sequana*, the Seine, which, among other rivers, receives the *Matrona*, the Marne, and, after a considerable interval, *Ligea*, the Loire, which running to the north to reflect itself again westward, is augmented by the *Elaver*, or Alier; *Garumna*, the Garonne, which, before opening a considerable gulph at its mouth, receives the *Duranus*, or Dordogne; and finally, the *Aturus*, or Adour, near the Pyrenees; are the rivers which we may cite preferably to others, as being the principal ones which the Western Ocean receives from Gaul. On the side of the Mediterranean, *Rhodanus*, the Rhone, carries away with it three rivers, whose names were *Arar*, *Isara*, and *Druentia*, now the Soâne, the Isère, and the Durance. We refrain at present from enumerating the less considerable rivers that the ancients were acquainted with in Gaul, as the more analytic description of the country will give occasion to indicate some of them. Among the mountains which are to be mentioned, the *Cebenna* preserves its name in that of Cevennes; that of *Jura* is not changed, and *Vogesus* is Vosge. Branches detached from the principal ridge of the Alps, and which cover considerable tracts of country,

country, have communicated the name of *Alpes* to particular provinces of Gaul. On the coast of the Ocean, the *Gobæum Promontorium*, which is the Finisterre, or Land's End of Bretagne, and the *Itium*, which contracts the strait called the Pas de Calais, are those which antiquity furnishes.

Three great nations, *Celtæ*, *Belgæ*, and *Aquitani*, distinguished by language as by customs, divided among them the whole extent of Gaul; but in a manner very unequal. The Celts occupied more than half of it, from the Seine and the Marne to the Garonne, extending eastward to the Rhine, towards the upper part of its course, and in the south to the Mediterranean. They were also more Gallic than the others: for the Belgæ, at the northern extremity, and bordering on the Lower Rhine, were mingled with Germanic nations; and the Aquitani, enclosed between the Garonne and the Pyrenees, had much affinity with the Iberian or Spanish nations of the neighbouring mountains. The reader must also be informed, that the name of *Celtæ*, and of *Celtica*, extended to Gaul in general, being that given by the nation to themselves. It is from the Romans that we learn to call them